Gazette of the United States.

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FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

Concerning the Banks eſtabliſhed in the United States.

THESE valuable inſtitutions were unknown to us before the revolution, being added to the political economy in the latter part of the war. The paper emiſſions in the times of the provinces, had yielded ſome of the advantages of bank notes, though with leſs ſafety to thoſe who received them. But the degree in which they were unavoidably recurred to, in the courſe of the war, had completely deſtroyed the utility of paper money in 1781. The ſtate of public credit, and indeed of the public affairs in general, as well as the exigencies of the cultivators, merchants, and manufacturers, required an efficient ſubſtitute for an inſtrument of negociation and dealing, of ſo great compaſs. The ſcheme of a bank preſented itſelf in the manner, which is univerſally known, as the moſt probable mean of accommodating the general neceſſities, political, agricultural, and commercial. The promiſes, which the plan made, were abundantly fulfilled: and at the ſame time a ſtandard of public conduct and action in regard to the rights of property, was unobſervedly erected, at a moment when the recent courſe of events had rendered it very deſirable, as well from political as moral conſiderations. It has been found, accordingly, that the laws which concern property, in the places where banks have been eſtabliſhed, have quickly acquired a ſtability, if they were good, and have meliorated, if they were before exceptionable, notwithſtanding any ſuppoſed or real errors in the plans or adminiſtration of the inſtitutions.

In reflecting upon theſe eſtabliſhments, one cannot but call to mind a ſuggeſtion, which frequently occurs, that too large a portion of the capital of the United States, has been applied to them, Few pecuniary operations are of as much importance. In eſtimating the extent to which we might have gone with prudence, an examination of the ſtate of that buſineſs in a ſucceſsful and at the ſame time the beſt known ſcene of trade in Europe, may be of ſome uſe. In the city of London, the bank of *England* (excluſively of that of Scotland) has operated with a capital of more than fifty millions of dollars about forty-ſix years. The population of *England*, on a medium, during that term, has been leſs than double that of the United States at preſent; yet the capital of its bank has been above five times the capital of our national bank, and near five times the amount of all the ſubſcriptions which are yet paid into all the banks in the United States. There are, moreover, a great number of private banks in the ſame city, probably not leſs than ſixty in number, ſome of which have more capital ſtock, than any bank in this country, except that of the United States. The aggregate amount of their capitals is probably equal to that of the bank of England. Beſides theſe, there are very many conſiderable private banks ſcattered through the kingdom. In addition to theſe, there are the public and the private banks of Scotland. If the banks of England and Scotland, public and private, out of London, be equal to the private banks of London alone, then the capital of thoſe inſtitutions in Great Britain, will be 150,000,000 dollars, or above fourteen times as many dollars as there are perſons in that kingdom, though the whole of the ſtocks of the banks in the United States, which are paid in, are not equal to three times the number of their inhabitants. Again. If the banks of Great Britain be meaſured by the exports of that iſland, it will be found, that the latter, at their higheſt value (ninety millions of dollars) are only three fifths of their aggregate bank capital, and that our exports, at 18,250,000 dollars, are above two thirds more than all our bank capital, which is actually paid in. Taking the Britiſh imports at 80,000,000 of dollars, and thoſe of the United States at 24,000,000, the compariſon will be ſtill more in favour of the diſcretion, which has been obſerved in the United States. But a very important meaſure of theſe inſtitutions yet remains to be applied, by which prudent men will be diſpoſed to teſt the ſubject—*the quantity of ſpecie*. The bank capital of Great Britain being, as above ſtated, about 150 millions of dollars, and the quantum of ſpecie being never eſtimated at more than 22,000,000l. ſterling, or 97,700,000 dollars, the aggregate bank capitals of the United States, as now paid in (ten and one half millions of dollars) would be as prudently, and ſolidly founded on a quantity of ſpecie a little leſs than ſeven millions of dollars. Although it would be impoſſible to aſcertain the preciſe amount of the ſpecie of the United States, eſtimates carefully made, appear to warrant a belief, that it is equal to that ſum. But while examinations like theſe ſeem to abate and even entirely to deſtroy the apprehenſion, that we may have purſued the buſineſs of banking to the injury of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, ſome circumſtances of a prudential nature are not to be overlooked. When forming theſe eſtabliſhments, we may commit errors, perhaps, in carrying into one ſcene too great a proportion of the capital appropriated to their creation. Hence the ſound policy of ſubtracting from the maſs of the bank of the United States, to eſtabliſh branches at New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, Charleſton, and (as is intended) in Virginia, miniſtering to the convenience, the neceſſities, and the intereſts of government, the planter, the farmer, the merchant, the navigator, the fiſherman, the ſhipbuilder, the manufacturer and the mechanic, in ſix ſeveral and variant ſcenes, inſtead of accumulating in one great maſs, a ſuperabundant capital—a political magnet attracting, through devious courſes, and attaching all things to its own vicinity.

It is poſſible to err, too, in the diſpoſition of banking eſtabliſhments, by ſuperadding to thoſe which already accommodate a particular ſcene, rather than introducing the new inſtitutions into places hitherto without them. The United States contain five or ſix great local ſubdiviſions of trade, reſulting principally from the imperious dictates of *the nature of things*. In moſt of thoſe great ſpheres, there is more than one conſiderable and flouriſhing town, though there is in each, one which has an acknowledged pre-eminence. When a reaſonable portion of bank capital has been introduced into one of theſe commercial *metropoles*, the eſtabliſhment of a new bank would ſeem to be moſt expedient in the trading town of the next degree of conſideration. It is true, that ſo far as the operation is an employment, or application of the property of individuals, it muſt be left (within the laws) to their own will, but as the act of incorporation places the ſubject within the power of the legiſlatures, and within the ſphere of their cares and duties, ſo it is highly important that theſe inſtitutions be modified in their original formation, upon principles of diſtributive juſtice, in regard to the reaſonable accommodation of the marts of commerce within their ſphere of legiſlation, and of all the landed citizens, who reſort to them for the ſales of their ſurplus produce, or the purchaſe of their ſupplies.

A precious conſequence has reſulted from the diſtribution of banks through different parts of the United States. Like all great objects, theſe inſtitutions, while operating very beneficially in regard to the buſineſs of a country, are liable to be rendered inſtrumental to local party views. Being committed, as in the United States, to ten ſeveral boards of directors, ſelected for the ſervice on account of their property, integrity, talents, and attention to buſineſs, and whoſe primary duties are the legal, diſcreet, and beneficial execution of their truſt, it is not probable, nor, indeed, is it in their power, to deviate from their proper walk, into the ground of political combination and intrigue.

A circumſtance obſervable in the bank of the United States, will not fail to attract the attention of cautious men. The portion of public debt, which enters into the compoſition of their ſtock, is the particular contemplated. In this reſpect, the bank of England, and the bank of Ireland (which are among the beſt accredited of thoſe inſtitutions in Europe) exceed that of the United States in the proportion of one third. It is very favorable to our inſtitution, that the national debt, and ordinary and extraordinary expenſes of both Great-Britain and Ireland are much greater in proportion to wealth and numbers, than thoſe of the United States, and that our government is not leſs free from error, nor more likely to be diſturbed than theirs. It cannot, therefore, be more unſafe to confide in our inſtitution, which contains three fourths, than in theirs which is wholly compoſed of public debt. It is, moreover, true, and worthy of obſervation, that moſt of the other banks in the United States (and particularly the three largeſt) have voluntarily and by their own operations placed conſiderable portions of their ſtock upon the credit of the United States, by purchaſing largely of the public debt, and by giving at this time extenſive credits founded upon its ſecurity. The market value of the public debt, which is generally greater in ſpecie than its nominal amount, renders that part of the bank ſtock, which is compoſed of it, intrinſically more valuable than that which is in coin.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHARGE,

Delivered by the CHIEF JUSTICE *of the United States, to the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of* Vermont, *held at* Bennington, *the 25th June.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

TO contemplate offences, and to preſcribe puniſhments, are unpleaſing but neceſſary taſks; being impoſed by the nature of civil ſociety, and by thoſe vices which often prompt individuals to violate the rights of others.

Although no propoſition is more true, than that the intereſts and the duties of men are inſeparable, yet it is unfortunately and equally true, that their conduct does not always correſpond with the excellent principle. Accurate ideas of intereſt are far from being univerſal; and even of thoſe who know what is right, the number is not inconſiderable, whom the deluſion or force of predominant paſſions daily ſeduce or impel to do wrong.

Hence it is that governments or laws which are calculated only on the virtues of mankind, always terminate in diſorder and diſappointment, while, on the contrary, thoſe which regard only their vices are generally marked by oppreſſion and undue ſeverity. Both ſhould be conſidered with equal attention, or a juſt eſtimate of their influence and operation cannot be formed, nor a proper mean between the two extremes obſerved. It is pleaſing to remark, that the national laws appear to have been mindful of both; for while they meet tranſgreſſion with puniſhment, their mildneſs manifeſts much confidence in the reaſon and virtue of the people. A confidence which the commendable obſervance of theſe laws has fully juſtified.

Let me remind you, gentlemen, that in all ſocieties there will be individuals whoſe conduct acknowledges no morality but convenience; and who can only be reſtrained from offences by motives adapted to their ideas of intereſt—that is, by penalties and by puniſhment. Proceed then to inquire, whether any or what offences againſt the national laws have been committed, and by whom, within this diſtrict: Or on the high ſeas by perſons in or belonging to it. All offences from treaſon to miſdemeanors are the objects of your enquiry. It is important that none of the laws be violated with impunity, for being all made for the good, and by the authority of the people, it is highly intereſting to the proſperity and honor of the nation, that they be reſpected and obſerved: But as they differ in degrees of importance, it is proper that your attention, although extended to all, ſhould in a particular manner be directed to thoſe, whoſe objects are of the greateſt magnitude, and whoſe due obſervance more immediately concerns the public proſperity.

Of this deſcription are thoſe that reſpect the revenue—that revenue, which is to afford funds for the ſupport of our government, and conſequently of our rights and liberties; and for the payment of thoſe debts which were contracted for their defence and eſtabliſhment—debts which we are under the higheſt moral as well as political obligations to diſcharge with the utmoſt punctuality and good faith.

Among the laws made for theſe purpoſes, there is one, whoſe name and object have rendered it liable to miſrepreſentation, and to imputations it does not merit—I mean the one commonly called the exciſe act—ſimilar names are apt to excite ſimilar ideas and prejudices; but things and not names ought to decide our judgments. Enlightened citizens will ſee and judge for themſelves, and thereby avoid the riſque of thoſe impoſitions by which artifice uſually dupes ignorance and credulity. This act in its proviſions bears ſcarcely any reſemblance to thoſe in Britain, which have rendered their very titles odious. They who will be at the trouble of comparing the act in queſtion with them, will find that it omits and avoids all thoſe improper intruſions on domeſtic rights, and all thoſe oppreſſive reſtrictions, which have and ever will and ought to excite the indignation of free people.

The United States preſent to the world an unprecedented inſtance of a nation providing for all their pecuniary exigencies, without having any recourſe to direct taxation; or burthening the lands, or any of its productions, with the leaſt impoſt or duty.

Should fraud be practiſed and permitted to prevail, the preſent happy ſyſtem would ceaſe to afford adequate ſupplies; and neceſſity would conſtrain us to adopt modes of taxation leſs conſiſtent with our feelings, and in ſeveral reſpects more inconvenient. Let it be remembered, that this revenue is the people's revenue—that the government it is to ſupport, is the people's government—that the debts it is to pay, are the people's debts; and conſequently, that they who defraud the revenue, defraud the people.

Among the crimes ſpecified in what is generally called the penal ſtatute, there are two ſo dangerous to ſociety, as always to merit particular attention—I mean the crime of perjury, and the crime of forgery.

Independent of the abominable inſult which perjury offers to the Divine Being, there is no crime more extenſively pernicious to ſociety. It diſcolours and poiſons the ſtreams of juſtice, and by ſubſtituting falſehood for truth, ſaps the foundation of perſonal and public rights. Controverſies of various kinds exiſt at all times, and in all communities—to decide them, courts of juſtice are inſtituted; their deciſion muſt be regulated by evidence; and the greateſt part of evidence will always conſiſt of the teſtimony of witneſſes—this teſtimony is given under thoſe ſolemn obligations, which an appeal to the God of truth impoſes; and if oaths ſhould ceaſe to be held ſacred, our deareſt and moſt valuable rights would become inſecure.

Forgery involves and argues no common degree of turpitude and guilt—although paſſions cannot legally juſtify or excuſe crimes, yet their impulſe ſometimes drives men to commit outrages; which in their cooler moments, they diſapprove and repent of. The public good requires that they be puniſhed, but they are nevertheleſs to be pitied. But he who commits forgery, has no violence of paſſion to prompt, or palliate his conduct. With a heart contaminated with guilt, and a mind polluted with iniquitous deſires and deſigns, he calmly and deliberately prepares and begins his work; and with patience and with caution purſues it. He retires as uſual to his bed, and from interval to interval regularly reſumes his taſk in ſilence, in ſecrecy, and in ſolitude undiſturbed he prepares to do injuſtice to his neighbors and fellow citizens—with care and circumſpection he ſelects thoſe, whoſe credulity, ignorance, or unſuſpicious confidence render them the moſt eaſy prey; and exerts the utmoſt powers of thought and reflection to render fraud and iniquity ſucceſsful. The folly of all bad men is to be regretted; but the puniſhment of perſons ſo deliberately wicked, can merit very little compaſſion.

In a country like this, where paper of various kinds has become a medium in all our pecuniary tranſactions, forgery ſhould be vigilantly watched, and ſeverely puniſhed; for, whenever the authenticity of paper becomes queſtionable its credit muſt diminiſh, its currency be checked, and its utility deſtroyed. If an injudicious and unjuſtifiable tenderneſs for theſe attrocious offenders ſhould increaſe their numbers, and encourage their practices; their arts would extend to every object, on which this ſpecies of fraud could operate. Wills and deeds not of our own making, would incumber, endanger, and in many inſtances, diſpoſe of our eſtates; eſpecially if perjury ſhould give to the works of forgery numerous witneſſes to prove their truth and authenticity.

That government may produce the benefits from it, it is highly requiſite that their officers faithfully do the duties of their reſpective ſtations. I have no reaſon to ſuſpect that any of them have acted otherwiſe than virtuouſly and worthily; but it is nevertheleſs proper that attention be regularly paid to their conduct, and that no inſtance of corrupt or unlawful acts or omiſſions paſs unnoticed, that there be no exactions in public offices, nor any of thoſe reprehenſible practices tolerated, which under various forms and pretexts diſgrace both the officers and the government.

So far as the proſperity of the people depends on a due obſervance of their laws, and ſo far as a due obſervance of the laws depends on the detection and puniſhment of tranſgreſſors; ſo far, gentlemen, you are reſponſible to the public for the diligence and care with which your duties may be fulfilled.

Be vigilant on the one hand; be temperate on the other. Be cautious not to pay too little, or too great, reſpect to ſlight circumſtances. Offenders know the value of ſilence and ſecrecy; and evidence, apparently trivial, often leads to evidence plain and ſatisfactory. Firſt, diligently inquire, and then maturely conſider, whether your evidence be ſuch as to juſtify your making preſentments, or to juſtify your omitting to make them. Let us ſtrike at the guilty, but be careful not to wound the innocent.

Your oath ſuperadds new and ſolemn obligations to thoſe which reſult from the laws of morality, againſt your permitting any partialities, or any paſſions to warp or miſlead your judgments. you are called upon to look to the affairs of the nation in this diſtrict, I preſume that you will find them in good order. Governments in many reſpects muſt act like individuals. When our affairs are out of order, we ſhould look to them to put them in order—and when our affairs are in good order, we ſhould look to them to keep them ſo.

For theſe purpoſes you gentlemen are the eyes of the public in this diſtrict; and being perſuaded that you will direct and keep them fixed on the objects of your inquiry, and will diſcharge your duty faithfully, I forbear adding to the remarks which have already been ſubmitted to your conſideration.

EXTRACT FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE OF *Auguſt* 2.

"AN appeal to the people is to be hazarded on very extraordinary occaſions only; perhaps no caſe will juſtify it but an eſſential defect in the conſtitution. It is impoſſible to foreſee or foretell the dangers of a diſſolution of government; none can know where it will end or what eſtabliſhment will be next. The moment that the people put into exerciſe that ſovereign right of reſuming their delegated powers, all forms of government ceaſe, and there remains no rule but that of the paſſions, which are as uncontroulable as the winds; what deſtruction they may produce, or what direction they may take, is totally uncertain; and it is an equal chance whether they ſettle finally in the extremes of licentiouſneſs or deſpotiſm.

"I know it to be the wiſhes of many, perhaps they would carry with them the majority of the ſtate, that an opportunity might be afforded to give our conſtitution more of a democratical caſt. It is to be feared, that in attempting to deface what they call its ariſtocratic features they would vitally wound the excellencies for which it is now famed; and thoſe who are moſt forward to urge on the drama, would have reaſon to rue the day on which they took a part in it. The volunteer toaſt* of the mechanics of New-York, one of the moſt numerous claſs of citizens, on the late anniverſary of independence, is but a ſpark eſcaped from the pent up fires of a vulcano; and will ſuggeſt, to the mind of one who but a few years ago has ſeen what diſorders entered the field of politics, as ſoon as ſoon as the fences of government were thrown down, preſages of no deſirable aſpect. What other toaſts may yet be in reſerve, may baffle the profoundeſt politician's reſearches. On the contrary, we know there are opinions prevailing, that it would promote our peace and welfare, if the interference of the people, in the appointment of their officers, were more limitted than it is. In New-Jerſey the governor is appointed by the legiſlature, and as we now have a national preſident and legiſlature, they naturally preſent to us another eaſier mode of obtaining ſuch an officer than the turbulent one on which we have practiſed."

* *May the happy period ſoon arrive when every civil officer ſhall be immediately elected by the people.*

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Tranſacts buſineſs in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (*eplm & 1aw2m*)

Foreign Affairs.

NAMUR, May 8.

THE repairs made on our fortifications, and the train on our two batteries, place us beyond the fear of any surprise, and M. de Moittel has retired into the castle, with a sufficient number of troops to defend it against all attacks.

FRANKFORT, May 10.

It is already said, that during the election of an Emperor, a camp of 12,000 Hessians will be formed in our environs. We learn that the garrison of Cassel had began its march, on the 5th inst. for this place.

VIENNA, May 3.

The following letter from the King of Hungary to Prince Stahremberg, written on receiving the news of the declaration of war against him by France, will shew how little he expected such an event:

"I am sorry, my dear Prince, to inform you that France has provoked me to a war, when I had but just mounted the throne of my ancestors. I have done nothing to draw on me this war, witness my last declaration to France; and a proof of it is, that I am not in the least prepared for it. Inform my dear States and faithful subjects of the Upper and Lower-Austria, that they need not be chagrined; that I will not aggrieve them, for two years, with any extraordinary imposition; to that purpose I have agreed, with my brethren, to appropriate our entire heritage and all the property of our ancestors. It is evident the French attack us merely because we follow the late system of the late Emperor our Father, who would not long suffer the injustices of a combination of perverse men, who have not hesitated to permit the most unworthy treatment of the King of France, his brother-in-law, and of the Queen his sister."

TREVES, May 12.

It is impossible to express the joy of the French emigrants. The declaration of war has not only fixed the uncertainty of the powers who lulled [illegible] always eluded; but the commencement of the campaign has filled them with hopes of the most brilliant success. Besides the Austrian account of the affairs at Mons and Tournay, they have caused the following list to be published:

List of Frenchmen arrived at Treves, from the 4th to the 11th of May, both days included.

May 4. Arrived 42 officers, of the regiment of Poitou, and several soldiers.

May 5. 28 officers of artillery, of the garrison of Metz, and some soldiers.

May 6. 13 officers of artillery, of Metz, and 15 citizens well armed and mounted, who brought with them 30,000 livres in specie. This day we learn, that a camp for 14,000 Emigrants has been traced out on the borders of German Lorraine.

May 7. 10 officers of different regiments.

May 8. 12 officers of the regiment of Alsace. This evening, we received advice of the passage of a large Party of the regiment of Berchiny.

May 9. A courier has brought information of the emigration of 130 of the regiment of Berchiny—the remainder had found the passage closed up by a regiment of chasseurs.—This evening the Colonel and twelve officers of the regiment of Royal-Loraine arrived, with arms and baggage.

May 10. At 12 o'clock we learnt that the whole of the regiment of Royal-Allemand cavalry was within two leagues of Treves, demanding permission to enter, and that they had not eaten any thing for upwards of fourteen hours: 4000 French officers immediately loaded five carriages with provisions, and went to meet them; the signal of knowing each other was '*Vive le Roi*,' and hoisting the white cockade; a large vessel of wine was purchased from a farmer; forthwith fifty emigrants requested to be introduced to the regiment; this moving scene was followed by drinking the healths of the King, the King of Hungary, the Elector, and the brave regiment.

May 11. A courier informs, that the whole of the regiment of Saxe was in full march towards Arlons and Luxembourg, to join the army of the Princes.

COBLENTZ, May 17.

On the 11th the archives and treasure of the Chapter of Treves were brought in a number of chests, and placed in our fortress for security, for fear of an attack upon the frontiers of Treves.

The Austrian troops have received orders to hasten their arrival at Landau as much as possible by forced marches.

The arrival of emigrants and French deserters is so great that in the course of a few days their number amounts to near five hundred.

BERLIN, May 25.

The Prince Royal, Prince George de Hesse Darmstadt, the Prince de Bade, the Princess de Radzival, General Rodhich, from Potzdam, Duke Charles Eugene de Wurtemberg, from the Empire; General Prince Eugene de Wurtemberg, from Silesia, and Count d'Einsiedel, the Saxon Minister, from Dresden, are all arrived in this capital.

BRUSSELS, June 5.

On the 2d instant, a declaration was published here, in the name of the King of Hungary, permitting all French vessels, not loaded with warlike stores, to enter freely the port of Ostend.—This permission is to continue so long as the French nation shall suffer the vessels belonging to the King, to carry on their commerce unmolested.

Field Marshal Bender is arrived here, having resigned the command of the army to Count de Clairfayt.—He is to be appointed Governor of the province of Lexemburn. M. de Clairfayt has already made several new arrangements in the army. Since his arrival the camp is in much better condition than before. No action has lately taken place with the French; but from the movements of both armies since yesterday, we may expect to hear of some important action.

[illegible] we every day hear, that the King of Prussia will be at Coblentz on the 16th, where his advanced guard is already arrived.

The movements of the Austrian troops are not certainly known, although some detachments arrive occasionally.

PARIS, June 5.

It was yesterday reported that the Austrians, under the command of Charles Prince de Ligne had beat our troops within two miles of Conde. The particulars are not known—nor is the report to be depended upon. La Fayette's army improves in discipline: and he is calumniated and insulted by the Jacobins in proportion as he displays activity among his troops. It is even reported that a plot has been formed to assassinate him.

LONDON, May 29.

The late desertions among the French troops having been less effected by the seduction, than by the treachery of the officers, the princes will have but little reason to confide in men who are thus betrayed, or rather kidnapped into their service.

Lord Howe is appointed Vice-Admiral of England, in the room of Lord Rodney. The emoluments of this office are supposed to be from five to seven hundred a year.

June 1. Yesterday government dispatches were received at Lord Grenville's office, Whitehall, from Sir Morton Eden, his majesty's Envoy at Berlin, which mentioned that the King of Prussia has left that capitol, and is now at the head of the army.

The Parliament, we understand, will be prorogued on the 12th inst. and the slave-trade, as we mentioned in a former paper, adjourned over to next session.

Mr. Hastings has presented a petition to the King, praying that his trial may proceed for 6 days in succession, in which he thinks he shall be able to close his defence.

June 5. Yesterday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office, from Mr. Walpole, his Majesty's Envoy at the court of Lisbon, containing an account of the Queen of Portugal being so much recovered, that Dr. Willis had given his opinion that he had not the least apprensions of any relapse.

June 8. The City of Exeter has addressed the King, thanking him for the Proclamation.

The town of Manchester, following the example of other loyal towns, has agreed to address the King, thanking him for the proclamation. Indeed it would have been suprising if the country at large had not acted as they have done, for the wisdom of it is manifest to every person except to a few discontented individuals who make it a practice to oppose every measure of government, or to those whose seditious measures may be affected by it.

The intended Camp at Bagshot is given up. What might have been the necessity for forming it, there is now no occasion for any such measure; the nation at large is unanimous, and sufficient to prevent any tumult.

The vigilance of governmet in quelling the riots in Mount-street has had the desired effect; and it is with pleasure we say, that every thing was yesterday in a state of tranquility. We do not learn that any person has been killed, and the temperate conduct of the military on this occasion deserves every commendation.

We can state, from the best authority, that Mr. Dundas has given directions to Mr. Bond to enquire into the conduct of the Peace Officers who took up the persons on Monday night and confined them in the Mount-street watch house; and to inform those who were apprehended, that whatever charges of misconduct they may have against the Officers, he will very readily hear their complaints, and grant them any redress the case may seem to require; for while it is the duty of the Police to prevent disorderly meetings, it can never be their intention to interfere with the innocent amusements of the people.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 25.

"Last week a patrole of national guards discovered in the middle of the night, in the Place de Louis XV. a detachment of *Sans Culottes*, who were preparing to decapitate the statue of that monarch. These republicans were armed with hammers and axes. They informed the guards, that they had regularly tried this monarch before their special tribunal, and it having been proved, that he had been wickedly, rashly, and ill-advisedly guilty of high treason against the nation, sentence of decapitation had been passed upon him, which they were going to execute accordingly. These magistrates were conducted to prison by the national guards, without respect for their high assumed office."

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

The Queen wore the most costly and beautiful dress that ever appeared at court. It was a silver tissue body and train, bordered with lilac, over which was a covering of lace. The petticoat green silk, covered with one piece of Brussels lace six yards wide, and one and an half long, the only work of the kind ever made; over the petticoat was a loose drapery of lilac silk, covered with lace, tied up with branches of diamonds mounted as snow drops, with bows and loose tassels of diamonds hanging from them. The bottom was flounced with lace, headed with rows of diamonds. Her majesty's head dress was very profusely ornamented with diamonds, and she wore a diamond stomacher, with a miniature of the King.

Each bouquet of her majesty's petticoat had a central stone in the rosette valued at 2000l. the rosette, including this stone, is valued at 3000l. and the bouquets, of which there were six, at 8000l. each. Adding to the amount of these, that of the other diamonds upon the petticoat, and those upon the head dress and stomacher, the dress worn by her majesty yesterday could not be worth less than 100,000l. and the taste displayed in the arrangement of the whole was well suited to such an expenditure.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

PLEASE to thank your correspondent X. Y. for setting me right; and assure him that I really understood the Editor of the National Gazette, to mean that he received a stipend both as translator and editor, until he convinced me of the contrary.

I think this tribute due to candor, and do not hesitate to pay it; for although I consider the National Gazette as having a most pernicious tendency, and being eminently calculated to disturb the public peace, and corrupt the morals of the people, I have not a wish to do injustice either to the Gazette itself or to its editor—At the same time allow me to remark, that however I may have mistaken Mr. Freneau's meaning, the information given by "An American," strongly countenances a belief of the fact, that he receives pay in both characters—to which I will add, that a singularity attending the National Gazette, seems to corroborate the American's assertions—it is said to be "by P. Freneau," and "Printed by Childs and Swaine"—It will hardly be thought unfair to infer from this, that Mr. Freneau is at least the editor; can it be supposed that HE devotes his time to this laborious undertaking gratis? I apprehend not: sufficient reasons might be urged to the contrary. Who then pays him? If any body does, then he receives a stipend both as French translator to the department of state, and as editor [or compiler, I don't care which] of a newspaper. If he is in the pay of Messrs. Childs and Swaine, he is at least guilty of ingratitude to the government which has retained him as translator to the department of state; for, as editor or compiler, his attacks upon that government are both frequent and licentious:—If on the other hand, he is in the pay of the government, his conduct forcibly reminds us of the Fable of the Viper which stung to death the Countryman, the genial warmth of whose bosom had reanimated its frozen carcase.

T. L.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FACTS, Mr. FENNO, speak louder than words, and, under certain circumstances, louder than oaths. The Editor of the NATIONAL GAZETTE must not think to swear away their efficacy. If he is truly as they announce, the pensioned tool of the public character who has been named, no violation of truth, in any shape, ought to astonish—equivocations and mental reservations, are the too common refuge of minds struggling to escape from disgraceful imputations.

It may be very true in a literal sense, that no negociation was ever opened with Mr. Freneau, by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and yet it may be very certain, that a negociation was opened with him directly, or circuitously, by a *particular friend* of that officer—and expectation given of his patronage and encouragement.

It may be very true in the same sense, that Mr. Freneau's coming to the city of Philadelphia, as publisher of a newspaper, was at no time urged, advised or influenced, by the same officer; and yet it may be equally a fact, that it was urged, advised and influenced, by a *friend of his*, in concert with him, and to answer his views, and with authority to engage his assistance and support. It may in the strictest sense be true, that Mr. Freneau's coming to Philadelphia, was his *own voluntary act*; and yet true that he came from interested motives, and to do the work of a party; for a man acts not the less *voluntarily* because he yields to considerations of interest. It may be even true, that the Editor of the National Gazette was never either directed, controuled, or attempted to be influenced in any manner, either by the Secretary of State, or any of his friends; and yet it may in the strongest sense be true, that under the influence of the emoluments received from that officer, he has acted in precise conformity to his known principles and views.

As to the assertion, that not a single line in the National Gazette was ever *directly*, or *indirectly*, written, dictated, or composed for it, by the Secretary of State, it is a shocking instance of rashness and levity. Unless Mr. Freneau be himself the author of every line which has been contained in every one of his papers (a thing not to be believed) it is impossible that he can know that none has ever been *directly*, or *indirectly*, written, dictated, or composed by the officer in question—And if he had been as scrupulous about an oath as he ought to have been, he never could have sworn so positively as he has done, to a thing which it was impossible for him to know—temerity like this, would invalidate his testimony in a court of justice, if he were even, as he is not in the present case, a disinterested witness.

No, Mr. Freneau, this is not the way to exculpate yourself before a judicious public, from the conclusions which are to be drawn from the most convincing facts. Nor can it be believed from any thing, that you have either sworn, or said, that the whole of what has been alledged is "a lie."

The material facts which have been alledged, and may be added in confirmation, are either acknowledged, or such as you dare not deny; and they prove decisively your *improper* connection with the Secretary of State, and the influence of that connection upon your press.

It is a fact which you have acknowledged, that you receive a regular salary from the Secretary of State, as clerk in his department for *foreign languages*, while you pretend not to act in any other capacity than that of translator of *one foreign language*.

It is a fact which you tacitly concede, that you came from New-York, where you was in capacity of an Editor or director of a Newspaper, to become in this city Editor of the National Gazette.

It is a fact which you dare not deny, that your appointment as clerk for foreign languages,

was *cotemporary* with, or rather antecedent to, the *commencement* of your paper. The firſt number of your paper is dated the 31ſt of October, 1791, your appointment was announced in the Daily Advertiſer of October 26, 1791 (a paper printed in New-York) in the following terms:

"We hear from Philadelphia, that the Hon. Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. Secretary of State for the United States, has appointed Capt. Philip Freneau Interpreter of the French Language for the department of State."*

It is a fact, which the debates in the Virginia Convention will teſtify, that Mr. Jefferſon was in the origin oppoſed to the preſent Conſtitution of the United States.

It is a fact known to every man who approaches that officer (for he takes no pains to conceal it, and will not thank you to deny it) that he arraigns the principal meaſures of the government, and it may be added, with *indiſcreet* if not *indecent* warmth.

It is a fact which reſults from the whole complexion of your paper, that it is a paper intemperately devoted to the abuſe of the government, and all the conſpicuous actors in it; except the Secretary of State, and his coadjutors, who are the conſtant theme of your panegyric. Even the illuſtrious Patriot who preſides at the head of the government, has not eſcaped your envenomed ſhafts.

And from theſe facts, *the inferences which have been drawn* are irreſiſtable.

The circumſtance of your having come from another State to ſet up and conduct a *new paper*; the circumſtance of the *Editor* of that *new paper* being appointed a Clerk in the department of State—the *coincidence* in point of time of that appointment with the *commencement* of your paper, or to ſpeak more correctly, its *precedency*—the conformity between the complexion of your paper and the known politics of the head of the department who employs you—theſe circumſtances, collectively, leave no doubt of your true ſituation—the conviction ariſing from them is too ſtrong to be weakened by any of thoſe bold, or even ſolemn declarations, which are among the hackneyed tricks employed by the *puriſts* in politics, of every country and age, to cheat the people into a belief of their ſuperior ſanctity, integrity and virtue.

If you had been previouſly the conductor of a newſpaper in this city—if your appointment had been any conſiderable time ſubſequent to the inſtitution of your paper, there might have been ſome room for ſubterfuge;—but as matters ſtand, you have no poſſible eſcape.

The fact of the preliminary negociation which brought you to this city, is not material, when ſo many other facts preſuppoſing it concur; but even this, if the ſcruples of family connection, or the dread of party reſentment, does not prevent the evidence being brought forward, will be proved inconteſtibly; not indeed a negociation in which Thomas Jefferſon, Secretary of State, was the immediate agent, but one carried on by a very *powerful, influential* and *confidential* friend and aſſociate of that gentleman.

That officer has had too conſiderable a part of his political education amidſt the intrigues of an European court, to hazard a direct perſonal commitment in ſuch a caſe—he knows how to put a man in a ſituation calculated to produce all the effects he deſires, without the groſs and aukward formality of telling him, "Sir, I mean to hire you for the purpoſe."

It is impoſſible for a correct mind not to pronounce, that, in the abſtract a connection like that which is acknowledged to ſubſiſt between you and Mr. Jefferſon, between the *editor of a newſpaper* and the head of a department of the government, is *indelicate* and *unfit*; and conſequently of a nature to juſtify ſuſpicion.

A connection of that ſort in a free country, is a pernicious precedent, inconſiſtent with thoſe pretenſions to extraordinary republican purity, of which ſo ſuſpicious a parade is upon every occaſion exhibited.

The apology you attempt for it is ill-founded and inadmiſſible—there is no law, which annexes a particular ſalary to the clerkſhip in queſtion—the appointment is under the general authority given to the head of the deparment to appoint clerks with ſalaries not exceeding *aggregately* five hundred dollars to each—there is therefore no reſtriction to the ſum you mention, to induce as matter of neceſſity the employment of a perſon engaged in other occupations—and not ordinarily and regularly attached to the department.—Five hundred dollars or even more might be legally given, for a clerk competent to the duty, and if it was not ſufficient wholly to employ him, his ſurplus time might be dedicated to other buſineſs of the department—Nor could there have been any mighty difficulty in finding a clerk ſo qualified.

But if there had been ſuch difficulty, ſome other character ſhould undoubtedly have been found—the precedent of ſuch a ſpecies of influence erected over the preſs, ought to have been avoided—this is ſo obvious, that the not having avoided it, is a proof of ſiniſter deſign.

The employment of Mr. Pintard by the Secretary of State, was a natural conſequence of particular ſituation—Mr. Pintard, if I am rightly informed, had been employed in the ſame capacity under the old government—and it was natural enough to continue him in the occupation and employment—But Mr. Pintard was *not the printer of a gazette.*

Theſe ſtrictures, though involving Mr. Freneau, it ſhall be confeſſed, have been drawn forth principally with a view to a character of greater importance in the community—They aim at explaining a public officer, who has too little ſcrupled to embarraſs and diſparage the government of which he is a member—and who has been the prompter, open or ſecret, of unwarrantable aſperſions on men, who ſo long as actions, not merely profeſſions, ſhall be the true teſt of patriotiſm and integrity, need never decline a compariſon with him, of their titles to the public eſteem. AN AMERICAN.

* *It is believed that Mr. Freneau could throw light upon this queſtion, by naming the day when his ſalary commenced.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 11.

The Pittſburgh Gazette of laſt Saturday contains the following intelligence, that according to a letter from Buffaloe Creek, upwards of 4000 Indians were aſſembled at the Miami villages—that ten ſcouts of Indians were out intending to ſtrike on the frontiers—and that it was expected they would ſoon ſtrike the Six Nations.

By a perſon from Fort Waſhington, arrived at Pittſburgh, information was received that Col. Hardin, Major Trueman and two others were killed by the Indians, a ſhort diſtance from Fort Jefferſon, on their way to the Indian towns, to invite them to a treaty.

It is propoſed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, that the next meſſage or invitation for a treaty ſhould be ſent by thoſe members of Congreſs who propoſed, and ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported pacific meaſures to be adopted at this period.

On Sunday laſt arrived at New-York, the ſloop Sarah and Lucretia, Capt. M'Call, from Barbadoes, after a paſſage of 16 days; he informs us that he met a Capt. Welſh at Barbadoes (who brought a cargo of tea from China) who informed him that on his paſſage he ſpoke with a ſhip belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, in the Bay of Bengal, the Captain of which informed him (Capt. Welſh) that Tippoo Saib had ceded one half of his territories to Lord Cornwallis, and three millions of money ſterling; one million to the Company, one million to Lord Cornwallis, and the officers under his command, and the other million to the aſſiſting powers.—Capt. M'Call ſays that he alſo read the ſame in the Barbadoes papers before he ſailed; and that Tippoo had left two of his ſons hoſtages for the due performance of his agreement.

We give the above intelligence verbatim as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity, as the next Britiſh Packet in all probability will furniſh us with ſome further particulars ſanctioned by public authority.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Merchant, dated Falmouth, June 9, 1792.

"As it may be uſeful to you to be acquainted with the ſtate of the markets for wheat, I have thought it neceſſary to give you the purport of ſuch advices as I have lately received from Liſbon. "This market is completely glutted with grain; no leſs than ſixty cargoes now actually unloading in this river, for which there is no ſale from on board, as theſe buyers are full, and will not buy for the preſent: beſides, there is in the public granaries above 100,000 moys wheat (each moy equal to 24 buſhels) which cannot all meet ſale theſe 12 months to come. The approaching harveſt in this kingdom and Spain promiſe to be abundant."

"The Ports in England are at preſent ſhut againſt the importation of foreign grain; there is a great proſpect of a plentiful harveſt, and little ſupplies will be wanted in this country."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebec, to his friend in this city, of recent date.

"Upper Canada will be a fine ſettlement in a very ſhort time; 500 troops are already arrived, part of Col. Simcoe's regiment*; ſeveral tranſports are alſo taken up for tranſporting the remainder, and for bringing over artificers, emigrants and others, which latter are expected here in a few days."

* This regiment, it is ſaid, is to conſiſt of four battalions of 400 men each. The idea of ſuch a force in that country, ſo near neighbours to the United States, may well excite ſpeculation and attention on the part of the government and people of this country.

COMMUNICATION.

Deſpotic meaſures depend for their ſucceſs on the ignorance and blind credulity of the people; and this is equally true of the influence which certain characters, properly called demagogues obtain in almoſt every community.

The degree of eſtimation in which the *unprincipled* fomenters of miſchief are held in ſociety, is generally in exact proportion to the light and information of the people,—Hence you ſeldom, if ever hear any thing in favor of educating the poor and middling claſſes of citizens from thoſe whoſe conſequence is ſupported by an implicit faith, on the part of their adherents, in the *profeſſions* they make.

It is now almoſt univerſally admitted that government has its legitimate origin, only from the people; how important does this conſideration render the buſineſs of education; for as on the one hand a free government depends on the wiſdom and virtue of the community, ſo on the other, the manœuvres of thoſe who would perſuade the people that liberty may be ſupported without government, than which no abſurdity can be greater, depends altogether on the ignorance of mankind for their ſucceſsful operation.

Since writing the foregoing, our correſpondent has read the *General Advertiſer* of Thurſday laſt. The preceding ſentiments coincide with "ſelect remarks by a correſpondent" in that paper—and though the Gazette of the United States has reiterated ſimilar remarks a thouſand times ſince its firſt publication——yet, cloathed in the elegant dreſs furniſhed by the correſpondent of the "General Advertiſer," they muſt be read with pleaſure and advantage:

Select remarks by a Correſpondent,—NOT THE WORSE FOR BEING TRUE.

IT is a maxim, too obvious to be diſputed, that an ignorant people cannot long preſerve freedom. How then, it will be aſked, are Savages free? They are ſo by nature. The liberty of a Savage however, and that of a civilized man are eſſentially different. Civil liberty implies both reſtraint and protection; but a Savage is neither protected nor reſtrained. Where there is no government at all, men are literally free; but from a want of law they cannot enjoy their freedom. Where there is a deſpotic government the people are politically ſlaves; but ſtill they are not in a worſe condition than Savages who remain as free as nature formed them.

There cannot, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be any rational freedom without fixed laws. There can be no ſuch laws where there is no civilization. And as an ignorant people cannot be called civilized, they are without thoſe materials which form the protection of law, and therefore cannot deem themſelves free.

In tracing the cauſes of the decline of States, one after another, we are preſented with a ſtriking demonſtration of the truths juſt mentioned. It muſt happen that the ſplendor and pageantry of courts, the opulence and artifice of a few individuals will create a glare of civilization, which dazzles the great bulk of a community who are ſtill too unenlightened to be called civilized. No nation deſerves ſuch an appellation, where knowledge and property are confined to a few perſons; any more than that deſerves to be called a learned nation, in which a few individuals have made eminent attainments in ſcience. The prevailing caſt of character among the people at large, is what ſhould conſtitute the national character.

Where the inhabitants of any country are deſtitute of the means of acquiring a current information of public affairs, they cannot be brought into a concert of views. They will be impreſſed with diſcordant notions of men and meaſures, and it will be impoſſible to produce any union of ſentiment. A bitter ſpirit of party will inevitably attend ſuch a ſituation, and public ſpirit will expire in the rage of faction.

The evils of faction, however, will always be checked in a community which poſſeſs general information. The attempts of turbulent and intriguing men will ſoon be diſcovered and eaſily defeated by a well informed people, and all the avenues of public danger will be ſtrictly guarded. Such people will readily learn what they ought to bear and what to reſiſt. They will ſeldom commit miſtakes, becauſe they are raiſed above ignorance, which is the only ſoil in which miſtakes can grow. The public opinion will of courſe be juſt and venerable. It will controul the formation of the laws, which will be ſo congenial to the public wiſh, and the public intereſt, that there can be no motive, and conſequently no chance for a bad execution. The only certainty that a law will be well executed, reſults from its being conſonant to the general opinion—but how is an ignorant people to form any general opinion? The intereſt of mankind and their duty are the ſame thing. It is only becauſe people are unenlightened that their ideas of thoſe objects ſhould ever be ſo far ſeparated as not to be expreſſed by the ſame word. Nature made them alike, and why ſhould man make them different?

Mr. Paine being informed that the Britiſh miniſtry intend to bring a proſecution againſt him, in a letter to the "Society for conſtitutional information," obſerves, a nation (as well the poor as the rich) has a right to know what any works are which are made the ſubject of proſecution." The getting out a cheap edition is, I conceive, ſays he, rendered more neceſſary—and he is accordingly proceeding with the work.

The ſociety took into conſideration the contents of ſaid letter—and voted their thanks to Mr. Paine, for his diſintereſted patriotiſm—the ſociety paſſed ſundry reſolutions expreſſive of their determination to ſupport the author of the rights of man—and to perſevere in the proſecution of the work for which they aſſociated.

An addreſs is publiſhed from the ſame ſociety to the Club of the Jacobins in Paris.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/9
3 per Cents,		12/6
Deferred,		13/
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	48	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares,	61	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILAGATHOS ſhall appear as ſoon as poſſible—If "A. B." intended his note for publication, it appears proper that he ſhould be known to the Editor.

INFORMATION.

THE Adminiſtration of the French Colony of St. Domingo, continuing to draw bills upon me, though adviſed more than two months ago to ſuſpend drawing—I am under the neceſſity, in order to avoid expoſing the credit of France, of informing the Public, that from the date of this advertiſement, I will not accept or pay any of thoſe bills beyond No. 138, of the 17th of July.

In caſe the government of France ſhould make proviſion and give orders for the payment of the bills of the ſaid adminiſtration, I ſhall make it known immediately.

ANTOINE R. C. M. DE LA FOREST,
Conſul-General of France.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9th, 1792.

☞ It is expected that the Editors of the newſpapers will give circulation through the United States, to information ſo particularly intereſting to trade.

A further Caution.

ALL perſons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other perſon, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackſon*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greateſt part of which ſaid Notes have been paid to ſaid *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have the depoſition of Mr. *Jaſper Mauduit Jackſon*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illuſtrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertiſed in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a ſufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) Aug. 1, 1792. (1am9m)

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient Houſe, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

PROPOSALS,
By ISAAC NEALE,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
(The ninth edition of)

The Travels of Cyrus:

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
A DISCOURSE upon the THEOLOGY and MYTHOLOGY of the *PAGANS.*

BY THE CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

THE Travels of Cyrus having gone through ſo many editions in Europe, every thing which might be ſaid to recommend ſo valuable a work, is rendered uſeleſs; and as it is now almoſt, if not entirely out of print, the publiſher truſts there will be little difficulty in procuring a reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers to an AMERICAN EDITION.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be publiſhed in one volume, 12mo. on good demy paper, and a neat type; and will contain about 350 pages.

The price to ſubſcribers will be ONE DOLLAR, to be paid on the delivery of the book, which will be neatly bound and lettered.

The work ſhall be put to preſs in October next, provided there ſhall be 250 ſubſcribers.

Any perſon ſubſcribing for, or procuring ſubſcribers for twelve books, and will be reſponſible for the payment, ſhall be entitled to two gratis.

The names of ſubſcribers ſhall be prefixed to the work.

☞ Subſcriptions received by moſt of the Bookſellers in Philadelphia and New-York.

N. B. Gentlemen who may pleaſe to encourage the work by procuring ſubſcriptions, are requeſted to forward a liſt of the names ſubſcribed, by the 20th day of October next.

Burlington, July 21, 1792. (ep3w)

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the
Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal in Baltimore, the 10th of April laſt, and made his eſcape, a Negro Man, named BILL FLANAGAN, the property of the ſubſcriber. He is a ſtout, ſtraight likely fellow, about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8, 9 or 10 inches high. He affects to be a zealous Methodiſt, is extremely artful, talkative and plauſible; can read, and it is ſuppoſed can write. He had on a ſailor's red cloth jacket, a ſtriped ditto, an old coarſe linen ſhirt, and a pair of canvaſs trouſers; he was bareſooted. It is not doubted he will alter his dreſs, and change his name. He was lately the property of Capt. Joſeph Goutrou, of Baltimore, and was employed as a ſailor on board his packet; and it is probable may try to get on board ſome veſſel in capacity of ſeaman.

It is ſuppoſed he is now in New-York or Philadelphia——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

Baltimore, Auguſt 1, 1792. (1aw4t)

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or at the Bank of the United States.

Sunday Schools.

THE ſociety for the inſtitution and ſupport of First-Day or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having eſtabliſhed two ſchools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor, and Mr. John Barry, and one ſchool for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Viſitors do hereby earneſtly ſolicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwiſe avail themſelves of educating thoſe under their care, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, to receive that inſtruction which which is ſo neceſſary to qualify them for uſefulneſs in civil ſociety.

Firmly perſuaded of this great truth, that to diſſeminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happineſs; the Board do therefore alſo earneſtly requeſt, that all their fellow citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will uſe their influence with thoſe whoſe circumſtances prevent the inſtruction of their children, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the ſociety.

Philadelphia, 5th July, 1792.

Certificates Loſt.

MISSING, *Five New-Jerſey Certificates*, ſigned by *Silas Condict*, viz.

No. 740 for	£. 75	0	0
1978	11	12	9
715	1	0	0
3482	1	4	6
829	0	12	9

The ſubſcriber ſuppoſes the above Certificates are ſtolen. Whoever will diſcover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treaſury or Loan-Office in New-Jerſey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

Morris-Town, JOSEPH LEWIS.
New-Jerſey, July 12, 1792. (1aw7w)

Univerſal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

TO BE SOLD,
(And poſſeſſion given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graſs, and there being ſo much meadow, a large ſtock may be raiſed: it is alſo natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept ſtock, will much improve its quality, and be the moſt profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premiſes a handſome two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; alſo, a good barn, with ſtabling, cow-houſe, granary, waggon-houſe, work-ſhop, and ſmoak-houſe. The ſituation is high, pleaſant, and healthy, and affords ſome very agreeable proſpects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jerſey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the ſubſcriber purchaſed. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, or at No. 81, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the preſent tenant.

Alſo, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-ſtory Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, reſpectfully informs the public that he has eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Veſſels, Druggiſts, and Families, may be ſupplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where ſamples may be ſeen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages with or without depoſits,

BOUGHT, ſold, or negotiated, at No. 2, in Fourth-ſtreet below Market-ſtreet, by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power, of attorney, or by perſonal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (1aw6w)

THE Partnerſhip of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is diſſolved;—All perſons having demands on that FIRM, are deſired to call for ſettlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and thoſe indebted to it are requeſted to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (tf)

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, be eſtabliſhed in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tueſday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Caſhier, for the Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

To be publiſhed by Subſcription,
THE
AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,
OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE
Old Congreſs,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—
An authentic and *original* collection of
OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.
written during the late war;
And EXTRACTS from the
SECRET JOURNALS.
(For particulars, ſee Propoſals at large.)

Subſcriptions are received by the principal Bookſellers, and by the Editor,
JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

New-Brunſwick Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 2,000 DOLLARS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the drawing of the above Lottery is poſtponed till the third day of September next—at which time, the Managers are poſitively determined the drawing ſhall commence, in Mr. Norman's Long Room, in the City of New-Brunſwick.

Tickets are to be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry, where fortunate adventurers may receive their prize-money ten days after drawing. A liſt of fortunate numbers will be publiſhed in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

☞ Circumſtances unforeſeen, and unfavorable to Lotteries, have occaſioned the neceſſity of this further poſtponement. The Rector and Wardens aſk the aſſiſtance of their epiſcopal and other friends, in ſupplying themſelves with Tickets previous to the above day—confident that no Lottery more favorable to adventurers has been offered to the public—the deduction being only 12½ per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.

THE MANAGERS.

*** Letters directed to PETER KEENON, Poſt-Maſter, New-Brunſwick (poſt paid) will be immediately attended to.

New-Brunſwick, July 25, 1792. (eptS)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary out-houſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.
(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that ſhould be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchaſe and ſell on Commiſſion, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subſcribers to the Univerſal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are deſired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

AMERICAN LEAD MANUFACTORY.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York, from its firſt ſettlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a deſcription of the country, with a ſhort account of the inhabitants, their religious and political ſtate, and the conſtitution of the courts of juſtice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."—N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

5 Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, containing ſelect productions of the moſt eminent Britiſh and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the Britiſh edition, in two—Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings----Price bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12, Garden of the Soul, by Biſhop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

14. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month.---Price a quarter dollar.

16. Chriſtian Economy, tranſlated from a Greek manuſcript, found in the iſland of Patmos where St. John wrote the Apocalypſe---Prices, fifth of a dollar.

17. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobſon,
Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,
VOLUME VI of
ENCYCLOPEDIA:
Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,
On a plan entirely new: By which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form
Of diſtinct Treatiſes or Syſtems.

This ſixth volume contains, among a variety of intereſting articles,

Dioptrics, diſtillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, hiſtory of Egypt, Syſtem of electricity, hiſtory of England, engraving, eſſaying, hiſtory of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.

Illuſtrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe in Philadelphia) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*: it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty ſhillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finiſhed are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the courſe of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indiſpenſably neceſſary, the publiſher flatters himſelf that the ſubſcribers will be perfectly ſatisfied with his adhering ſtrictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subſcriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the ſame terms as uſual, till the firſt of September, 1792, when the price will be encreaſed. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on ſubſcription, by thoſe who have not ſubſcribed before that time.

Thoſe who have ſubſcribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be conſidered as not having ſubſcribed.

As the ſubſcription will probably be cloſed by Chriſtmas, ſuch as chuſe to be poſſeſſors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be diſappointed. July 21. eptf

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7, 1792.

FOR the information of Merchants and the maſters or Commanders of veſſels, are publiſhed the following extracts from the Law for eſtabliſhing Poſt-Offices and Poſt-Roads within the United States.

In ſection 10, it is enacted that there ſhall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port thereof to another by ſea, in any private ſhip or veſſel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the ſame ſhall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like poſtage, as other letters are made ſubject to the payment of by this act."

In ſection 12, "That no ſhip or veſſel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a poſt-office is eſtabliſhed, ſhall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the maſter or commander ſhall have delivered to the poſtmaſter, all letters directed to any perſon or perſons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, ſhall be brought in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, other than ſuch as are directed to the owner or conſignee: but when a veſſel ſhall be bound to another port, than that, at which ſhe may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the ſaid port of delivery, ſhall not be delivered to the poſtmaſter at the port of entry. And it ſhall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ſhips or veſſels, to require from every maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all ſuch letters, except as aforeſaid."

In ſection 13, "That the poſtmaſter to whom ſuch letters may be delivered, ſhall pay to the maſter, commander, or other perſon delivering the ſame, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every ſuch letter or packet; and ſhall obtain from the perſon delivering the ſame, a certificate ſpecifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ſhip or veſſel, and the place from whence ſhe laſt ſailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, ſhall be with his quarterly accounts, tranſmitted to the Poſtmaſter-General, who ſhall credit the amount thereof to the poſtmaſter forwarding the ſame."

For general information, the 14th ſection is publiſhed, "And be it further enacted, That if any perſon, other than the Poſtmaſter-General, or his deputies, or perſons by them employed, ſhall take up, receive, order, diſpatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newſpapers, for hire or reward, or ſhall be concerned in ſetting up any foot or horſe poſt, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet ſhall be carried for hire, on any eſtabliſhed poſt-road, or any packet, or other veſſel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general poſt-office may be injured, every perſon, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of two hundred dollars. Provided, That it ſhall and may be lawful for every perſon to ſend letters or packets by ſpecial meſſenger.

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,
A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at ſmall work, ſuch as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and conſtant employment will be given to a perſon with good recommendations---a ſingle man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor.

July 25. [ep3w]